

Sherriff	John A. Olson
County Clerk	John A. Olson
Register	John A. Olson
Probate Judge	John A. Olson
County Treasurer	John A. Olson
County Engineer	John A. Olson
County Surveyor	John A. Olson

South Branch	Charles H. Olson
North Branch	Charles H. Olson
East Branch	Charles H. Olson
West Branch	Charles H. Olson

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Pastor, Howard G. Olson. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 3:45 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PHRENIAN CHURCH—Sunday, 8 a. m. 10 o'clock and 7 p. m. at 10:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Regular church service alternate Sunday, morning and evening. Rev. C. B. Scott, Pastor.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month. Rev. Fr. G. Goodhouse.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 255, P. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock or before the fall of the moon. John J. Convent, W. M. J. P. H. M., Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Sundays in each month. Postmaster, John J. Convent, Post Com. CHARLES J. JONSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 152, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. F. J. Beckwith, President. Julia Fournier, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, R. A. M., No. 121—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. Fred Warren, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127—Meets every Tuesday evening. H. P. Hanson, N. G.

M. E. SIKKON, Sec.

REUTER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. O. hall. P. D. Borchers, Captain. W. P. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLIER, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST. SUNDAY, No. 40, meets Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock or before the fall of the moon. Mrs. J. J. Beckwith, W. M. Mrs. J. J. Beckwith, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E. No. 79—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. E. Sparks, C. R.

E. MATSON, R. E.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 50, L. O. T. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. J. Beckwith, Lady Com. Mrs. J. J. Beckwith, Sec.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, R. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. M. Hanson, K. of R. S.

C. C. WESCOTT, C. G.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 18, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. M. Hanson, President. E. W. Wescott, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, No. 624—Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m. PERRY OSTRANDER, Master. JOHN A. LOVE, Secretary.

MOTHERS & TEACHERS SOCIETY meet in the High School room every alternate Thursday at 8:30 p. m. Mrs. J. J. Beckwith, President. Mrs. J. J. Beckwith, Sec.

Bank of Grayling
SUCCESSOR TO
Crawford Co. Exchange Bank

MARIUS HANSON,
PROPRIETOR.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

Office over Fowler's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 evenings.

Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

C. C. WESCOTT,
DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's Law Office, on Michigan Avenue.

Office hours—8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Plum Land Bought and Sold on Commission.

Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Office on Michigan Avenue, first door east of the bank.

O. PALMER,
Attorney at Law and Notary.

Practicing Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Collection, conveying, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Tremaine Avenue, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

H. H. WOODRUFF
Attorney-at-Law.

Office at Court House, Grayling, Mich.

Wednesday noon until Thursday noon each week.

Can be found other days at Opera House Building, Roscommon, Mich.

WILL KEEP UP WAR

Miners' Local Unions Vote to Continue the Strike.

REPLY BY MITCHELL.

Refuses Roosevelt's Appeal to Send Miners Back to Work.

Labor Leader Scores Coal Barons and Fays the Blame for the Present State of Affairs. Should Rest Entirely on Their Heads—A Cabinet Official Authority for the Statement that President Roosevelt Will Carry the Matter to Congress.

The miners' unions voted unanimously to carry on the coal strike until the demands made by the Union convention have been conceded. Before President Mitchell left Wilkesbarre for New York he heard from 200 of the 300 local unions in the anthracite field. Their conventions passed resolutions declaring confidence in the national officers and in favor of keeping up the strike in spite of the fact that the whole State militia was sent into the coal region.

The reply of President Mitchell to the miners' vote to President Roosevelt regarding the plan to resume work was given out at the White House Wednesday as follows:

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.
Dear Sir:—I have just received your message to me last Monday and have read it with interest and sympathy. I am sure that you will understand that I am not in a position to take your suggestion under consideration, although I did not look upon it with favor. I have been consulted with our District Presidents who consider fully in my view. We desire to ensure that the coal strike which we feel is the responsibility of our position and the gravity of the situation, and I would give no great pleasure to take any action which would bring this coal strike to an end in a manner which would safeguard the interests of our constituents. In proposing that there be an immediate resumption of work, we are upon the conditions we suggested in the conference at the White House we believed that we had done more than halfway and had met your wishes. It is unnecessary in this letter to refer to the malicious remarks made upon in the response of the coal operators. We feel confident that you must have been misled by the fairness of our proposition and the industry of those who suggested it. Having in mind our experience with the coal operators in the past, we have no reason to feel any degree of confidence in their willingness to do us justice in the future and inasmuch as they have refused to accept the decision of a tribunal selected by you, and inasmuch as there is no law through which you could enforce the findings of the committee, we suggest, we respectfully decline to advise our people to return to work until such time as the coal operators might be induced or forced to comply with the recommendations of your commission. As stated above, we believe that we went more than halfway in our proposal at Washington, and we are sure that we should be asked to make further sacrifices. We appreciate your solicitude for the people of our country, who are now and will be subjected to great suffering and inconvenience as a prolongation of the coal strike, and we feel that the aim of this terrible state of affairs should be placed upon the side which has refused to defer to fair and impartial investigation.

Up to Congress.
A cabinet minister in discussing the matter with a Washington correspondent said the President had decided to carry the situation in the coal fields to Congress regardless of whether the strike was settled before winter set in. He feels that so long as there is no legislation to enter such conditions, the country is in great danger of serious internal trouble and that this very possibility is a menace to the peace and prosperity of the nation. The minister said Congress will urge legislation with a view to preventing future trouble of this kind.

With this idea in mind, it is said, the President has decided to appoint the commission which he promised. President Mitchell he would in the event that Mitchell sent the miners back to work and that this commission will make a study of conditions in the coal region and advise him in his recommendations to Congress. It is reported that Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright will lead this commission, while the other members will be well-known economists.

COAL BARONS IN DANGER.

Samuel Gompers Says They Have Reached the Limit.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made a hot speech the other night at Pennsylvania avenue and Second street, Washington. He said that the "crooks" of the United Mine Workers, who had just marched about the avenue, had "thirty-eight cents apiece for American freedom, American liberty and American justice." He said that the striking miners in Pennsylvania fighting for the same things. "The struggling miners," he said, "would win, and it would be a victory more far-reaching than any the direct interest of strikers themselves."

Mr. Gompers warned the coal mine operators not to go too far, for they had now reached the limit, and must stop, for there was danger in store for every one of them. About five hundred people listened to the speech. At the close hats were passed around and \$75 was realized for the strikers. One workman threw in a \$10 bill.

Henrik Siemkiewicz, the Polish author, in a public letter to Berlin advised the Prussian Police not to allow themselves to be driven into extreme acts of violence through the anti-Polish agitation.

ONE MORE ROLL-CALL.



"Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

—Ohio State Journal.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Nation's Capital Is Captured by Civil War Veterans.

Washington correspondence.

Without the firing of a gun Washington was surrounded by the forces of the Grand Army of the Republic. The throng taxed the capacity of the railroads, and it is estimated that the attendance at the encampment broke the record of similar gatherings in recent years and that there were as many strangers in the city as ordinarily attend presidential inaugurations.

The naval, parade and many reunions were the entertainments given the Grand Army veterans during the second day. The weather was threatening during the early morning, but the sun burst through the clouds about noon, and with the mild temperature which prevailed there was no reason for complaint on that score. The attendance steadily increased during the day and at night the city was crowded as it has been only on very rare occasions.

The naval parade of the fleet was not as large as many that have been seen in Washington, but it was in every way interesting. The veterans of the day each appeared to be an embodiment of much of the nation's recent history, and every squad of them was an object of interested observation. They were generally old men, and many bore evidence of wounds received in battle. In striking contrast to them were the young men of all the branches of the press.

Five thousand veterans and their friends attended the camp fire at Convention Hall Tuesday night. The hall was decorated, entirely with American flags. The economies were opened with a display of patriotic airs by the United States Marine Band, followed by songs, speeches and music. The principal address of the evening was by Gen. Eli Torrance, commander-in-chief.

PROCESSION OF HEROES.

The remnants of the magnificent armies of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Slocum and Sheridan, which participated in the grand review at the close of the Civil War again Wednesday passed up the historic Pennsylvania avenue and were reviewed by the President. The survivors of the United States Marine Band, followed by songs, speeches and music. The principal address of the evening was by Gen. Eli Torrance, commander-in-chief.

One of the interesting features of the G. A. R. encampment was the convention of the Women's Relief Corps, which opened Thursday morning. Over 3,000 delegates attended. At the national headquarters Mrs. Joseph H. Parker, Mrs. Charles M. Fairbanks, Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. Eugene Ware participated in the reception. Mrs. Roosevelt gave

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THE MAN OF THE HOUR.



Gov. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania, the man of the hour in the coal strike, has a remarkable personality. He stands six feet four in his stocking feet, weighs 250 pounds, never wears a silk hat, is a great walker and is never too tired to play "bear" with his children. As United States district attorney he was Cleveland's first victim under the "offensive parade" policy, and made a fight at that time that attracted national attention. He had served four terms in Congress prior to his election as Governor in 1898, earned high laurels in the Civil War, and has been known always as a fighter. He was born in Pennsylvania April 13, 1840, has been twice married and has six children.

A reception to the Women's Relief Corps Wednesday evening. Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Logan on Friday. There were three candidates for the presidency, Mrs. Sarah D. Winans of Toledo, Mrs. Lohrsky J. Taylor of Leavenworth, Minn., and Mrs. Anna M. Hall of New Marlborough, Va.

NEW POST FOR GEN. BRAGG.

Transferred from Havana Consulate to Hongkong.

Edward S. Bragg, consul general at Havana, has been transferred to the post of United States consul general at Hongkong, taking the place of William A. Budge, who has been transferred to the consulate at Havana. The transfer of Gen. Bragg is due to the fact that he is not popular with the people. Shortly after his assumption of his duties at Havana he wrote a letter to his wife in which he stated in effect that one might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to try to do anything with the Cubans, and this becoming public caused resentment on the part of the people of the island.

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Attempt to Run Street Cars Results in a Battle.

In New Orleans a bloody street riot followed the street car company's attempt to operate its cars for the first time since the strike began ten days ago. A policeman Schussler was shot through the head and mortally wounded. M. L. Kennedy, a non-union conductor, was wounded in the hand. Motorman Ferguson, one of the strikers, was shot through the left arm. A score of policemen and bystanders were painfully wounded by bricks and other flying missiles. Fifty shots were fired before the excitement subsided. A platoon of police charged the crowd with drawn clubs and a number of arrests were made. The first car which started from the barn was in charge of Motorman Stark, who came from Chicago to take the job of Conductor Kennedy. An immense crowd of people, including strikers, their sympathizers and curiosity seekers, was in Wells street. As the car approached Doregon street the mob rushed out, tore up the sidewalks from each side of the street and threw the boards across the track to impede the progress of the car. Bricks and stones were hurled at the car as it came to a standstill near the obstruction pile. The crowd made a rush for the non-union men on board. The policeman in the car, all upon the floor to protect themselves from the rain of missiles. There was not a pane of glass left in the car.

The blues finally escaped from the car and charged the crowd. A shot was fired. Then many shots followed, and the police and men in the throng using revolvers.

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POLITICAL COMMENT.

Wealth Created by Farmers.

A large part of the fortunes which many men in large cities possess was in no sense created by them. By the successful manipulation of stocks, the realizing on fictitious capital and other devices known to Wall street, they have come into possession of the dollars of others without adding a dollar to the actual wealth of the world. It is difficult to get the idea of the enormous wealth which is created by the farmers who raise crops for the market. This fact is realized by the interest which is taken in far-away commercial centers in the condition of the growing crops. Good crops are the basis of prosperity; consequently, when abundant harvests are assured there is full confidence in another year of prosperity. This is because the crops mean an increase of the real wealth of the country. Stocks may rise and fall, but everybody knows that such fluctuations mean the taking of a number of dollars out of one man's pockets and the putting of the same number of dollars into the pockets of another man. But when a statistician estimates that the cereal crops of the United States this year are worth \$1,776,344,000 it means that wealth to that extent has been created. When the value of cotton, hay, vegetables and fruits is added the farmers' real contribution to the useful wealth of the country must be increased more than another billion of dollars. Each dollar created by the farmer is as much an addition to the wealth of the country as if it had been coined from gold; better, indeed, because the breadstuff dollar enters into the real life-sustaining sustenance of the human race. The greatest producers of that which makes so much wealth, the American farmers, are the most important class in the country and their vocation the most important and necessary.

A good thing about the farmer's dollars is that, first hand, he receives a good dollar for every dollar of wealth he disposes of. Those dollars go into his pocket, and he can use them for his own advantage. After he gets these dollars he may lose them in bucket shops in small towns, or in those larger bucket shops where speculators' wheat and corn are sold; he may buy monkeys or stake dollars on the turn of a card; but when he puts with the wealth he has created he receives in exchange the best dollars in the world. Generally the farmer makes good use of his dollars, and because he does, there is an enormous demand for the merchandise which factories turn out, and must turn out in immense quantities if the wheels of industry are kept running. Whatever ill-fortune the farmer suffered years ago he has had five full years, even with the short crop of last year. As a class, farmers have never spent so many of their real dollars and never had so many of them to show as at the present time. Even in Kansas they have been filling the vaults of local banks with their surplus, while in this vicinity men who operate the country banks report that farmers are lenders, rather than borrowers, of money. It is this unparalleled prosperity of the creators of the greatest volume of real wealth which explains the general prosperity of the country.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Next Congress.

When Congress adjourned the Senate stood: Republicans, 55; Democrats and other opposition, 33. Maryland and Kentucky have already increased the opposition to 35. Mr. Newlands (Democrat) seems likely to succeed Mr. Jones (Republican) from Nevada. He is able and ambitious, and no Republican appears to be making a really strong fight against him. The Democrats also hope to gain the North Carolina seat now held by Mr. Pritchard, though their success by no means conceded.

On the other hand, the Republicans consider well-nigh certain their chances of gaining the seats of Harris (Democrat) of Kansas and of Turner (Unionist) of Washington. The Republican leaders of Idaho and Utah think they have more than a fighting chance of displacing Mr. McField and the staid States no change sufficient to alter their representation in the Senate is really expected by either party.

Balancing these hopes of gains on either side, and passing over the Delaware rancors as an insoluble puzzle, it may safely be predicted that the Senate in the Fifty-eighth Congress will stand about 34 opposition to about 64 Republican.

The probable division of the next House is much more difficult to estimate. The reapportionments made necessary by its increase of membership from 357 to 386 have disturbed old political affiliations in many States, and compelled reconstruction of local machinery. These changes are likely to alter the representation of a number of districts, but, as they affect both parties, do not seem likely to have much effect on the general result.

When Congress adjourned the House stood: Republicans, 190; Democrats and other opposition, 152; vacancies, 6. Experience has shown that in "off years" the opposition has a slightly better chance to gain control of the House. The Democrats will doubtless gain districts here and there. So will the Republicans. The question is whether the Democratic gains will be enough to give a majority in the House.

There is really no reason why the

Democracy should control the next House.

That party has been able to find no issue and no leader that seems likely to change the opinions of any great number of voters or to remove public distrust of the Democracy.

The chief danger to Republican success is Republican negligence and over-confidence in Congressional and Legislative elections. If these errors be avoided, there seems no reason why the Republican party should not have in the next House about the same proportionate strength it now has, and be in full control of all departments of the government when it goes up to the Presidential election of 1904.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Not for Three Years at Least.

The President's failure to urge tariff revision now is significant. It means that he does not expect it, and does not want it until after the election of 1904 at least. Revision before the election would introduce a gratuitous element of disturbance into business and politics, and the Republicans, the party which in that case would be responsible for the disturbance, would be injured thereby. On the other hand, if there be an absolute need for revision the President can, in his inaugural address on March 4, 1905, call Congress in extra session, just as President McKinley did in his address of 1897, and that body can start to work with an assurance that the nearest important election is nearly a year and two thirds away. Consequently there will be no incentive for Democratic obstruction or stump speaking, and the whole matter of arranging the schedules to meet changed conditions can be done in a businesslike way. This is the program which will be followed. There will be no tariff legislation in 1902, 1903 or 1904. No Republican in Congress will seriously propose it. The President will not urge it in any of his addresses or in any of his communications to Congress. This element of disturbance to business is nearly three years in the distance at least.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Tariff Removal Not a Remedy.

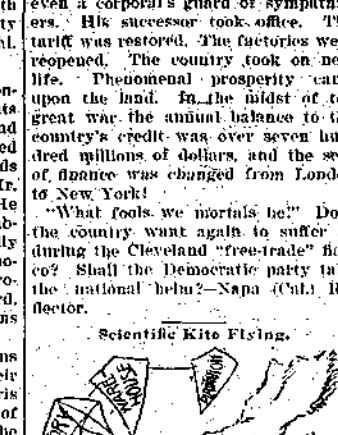
"Suppose we take the tariff off beef, and then suppose the herds of cattle from Mexico and South America are brought in by the hundred thousand. They will find their way to the stock yards, and the butchers will be compelled to bid against the packers then as now. No. The removal of the tariff on live stock and meat would not restore the bid-headers to business. It might ruin the farmers, but the packers could send in for nothing less than organized capital could enter the live stock business with packing houses in foreign countries, refrigerating ships and other expensive equipment. I happen to know that at least one, and I understand two, of the big packing houses have had men looking into the South American field for more than two years. The farmer, as it is, has ample reason to be apprehensive."—Secretary Shaw, at Morrisville, Vt.

History is a Nutsell.

Cleveland went out of office without even a corporal's guard of sympathizers. His successor took office. The tariff was restored. The factories were reopened. The country took on new life. Phenomenal prosperity came upon the land. In the midst of the great war the annual balance to the country's credit was over seven hundred millions of dollars, and the seat of finance was changed from London to New York!

"What fools we mortals be!" Does the country want again to suffer as during the Cleveland "free-trade" fiasco? Shall the Democratic party take the national helm? Napa (Cal.) Reflector.

Scientific Kite Flying.



Does Not Vote as He Thinks.

Southern Democrats understand well enough that Republican policies are prosperity policies. But they are expected to vote their prejudices, not their convictions. Many of them will continue to vote their prejudices, too, but some won't. A Democrat told the editor of this paper a few days ago that he never had voted a Republican ticket and had no intention of ever voting one, but that he hoped the next Republican candidate for President would be elected.—Valley Mills (Texan) Protectionist.

Parent of Possibilities.

"The protective tariff is not the mother of trusts, though it is the parent of conditions that make it profitable for capital to combine and conspire for labor to organize."—Secretary Shaw, at Morrisville, Vt.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

TAKES THREE LIVES.

A PROMINENT OMAHA WOMAN COMMITS TRIPLE CRIME.

Commits Suicide in Room with Two Sons by Means of Asphyxiation by Gas—Missouri Man Gets Prison Sentence of Five Years for Bigamy.

Mrs. Amelia Haulens, wife of Henry Haulens, vice-president of the Stroz Brewing Company, took the lives of her two boys and her own by asphyxiation by gas in her room, 317 North Twentieth street, Omaha, Nebraska, today. The bodies were discovered in the room by a janitor. The bodies were discovered in the room by a janitor. The bodies were discovered in the room by a janitor.

POLICE QUELL A COAL RIOT.

Big Force Necessary to Balk Mob's Effort to Steal City's Fuel.

The city police force was called out today to quell a riot which broke out in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, today. The riot was caused by a mob of men who were trying to steal city fuel.

BIGAMIST SENT TO PRISON.

Mayor Pendleton, of Genoa, Mo., Receives Extreme Penalty.

James Pendleton, Mayor of Genoa, Mo., was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for bigamy. The sentence was handed down by a court in Genoa, Mo.

TRAINS CRASH TOGETHER ON BRIDGE.

East-bound, Big Four Freight No. 50 Run into Rear of Freight No. 72 in the Center of the Washburn Bridge at Terre Haute.

Two trains crashed together on the Washburn bridge at Terre Haute, Ind., today. The crash resulted in the deaths of two men and injuries to several others.

FAMOUS TROTTER IS DEAD.

Overhead the Great Trotting sire, also suddenly at the farm of Peter Duryea at Lexington, Ky.

The famous Trotting sire, also suddenly at the farm of Peter Duryea at Lexington, Ky., today. The horse died of a heart attack.

WILL ADJUST COAL DUTY FREE.

The practical effect of Secretary Shaw's recent instructions to collectors of ports and other customs officers to facilitate as much as possible the importation of coal at the present time will be to admit Welsh hard coal free of customs duties.

RICH MAN MADE BY THIEVES.

Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and \$700 in money were stolen from the country residence of Arthur Campbell, a banker of St. Louis, Mo., today.

Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and \$700 in money were stolen from the country residence of Arthur Campbell, a banker of St. Louis, Mo., today. The thieves conducted their operations so quietly that none of the household was awakened.

CONVICTED OF WIFE MURDER.

Alfred Burke, of Mexico, Mo., was found guilty and given two years in the penitentiary for the murder of his wife, Sophia Burke.

Alfred Burke, of Mexico, Mo., was found guilty and given two years in the penitentiary for the murder of his wife, Sophia Burke. The trial took place in Mexico, Mo.

END OF NEW ORLEANS STRIKE.

New Orleans street railway strike has been ended by employees accepting ultimatum of 20 cents an hour wages, with ten hours maximum work. Accused men are to be taken back.

GOVERNOR NASH PARDONS KIDNAPERS.

Gov. Nash of Ohio has granted a pardon to Mrs. P. V. Taylor and daughter, convicted of kidnapping little Margaret Taylor.

DEATH CHIEFS JUSTICE.

Death denied the charge of forgery in the first degree against Robert F. Wallace. The young man died at the city hospital in St. Paul of heart failure.

SMUGGLED INTO DINGLEY BILL.

Secretary of Navy Moody, in address at Madison, Wis., said 67 cents a ton duty on anthracite was smuggled into Dingley bill and ought to be repealed by Congress this winter.

DANDIES STOP BURLINGTON TRAIN.

A telephone message to the police station in Lincoln, Neb., from the town of Woodlawn says the St. Louis-Pacific coast Burlington express was held up there. The train left Lincoln shortly after 1 a. m. Woodlawn is about ten miles from Lincoln.

STRIKERS IN MEXICO FIRM.

The strike of the Texas-Mexican Railroad and the National Railroad from a still on, and with one exception not a wheel has turned over on either road out of Laredo, Texas.

JOSEPH PLOTKE COMMITTED SUICIDE.

After writing a letter to his relatives, Joseph Plotke, aged 70 years, hanged himself to the chandelier of his room at 2000 Olive street, St. Louis, where he was found dead. Plotke was paralyzed a year ago and in his farewell letter told all Jews to pray to God to forgive him for his act, as he felt his period of usefulness had passed.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

COME BACK FROM HAWAII.

Senators Return from Trip—Investigated Questions of Great Moment. United States Senators Burton of Kansas, Foster of Washington and Mitchell of Oregon have returned from the Hawaiian Islands, where they have been on a tour of investigation as a subcommittee of the Senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. They were accompanied by ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska. Speaking of the work of the subcommittee Senator Mitchell said: "We spent twenty-two working days in the Hawaiian Islands, twenty of which, including also many night sittings, were occupied in taking testimony upon the subjects committed to us for investigation. We visited four of the principal islands of the territory—Aloha, Hawaii, Maui and Molokai, and the cities of Honolulu, Hilo, Lahaina, Mountain View and several smaller towns, and took the testimony of several hundred witnesses of all classes. We also heard the reports of commercial bodies and kindred associations." No matter connected with the relations of the federal government of the islands was ignored by the committee. Special attention was given to labor questions and the claims of Queen Liliuokalani for loss of the crown lands and the annual revenues from them. Attention was given also to the question of the advisability of so amending the organic act as to require the organization of county and municipal governments.

REUNION IN PLACE OF FUNERAL.

George Allen, Supposed to Have Died, Is Met by Hearse and Mourner.

George Allen of West Unity, Ohio, got off the train the other day and met a hearse which was waiting to receive his remains and found a large number of friends gathered to pay their last respects. Allen had been west a number of years and recently a letter came to his relatives saying he was ill in a Chicago hospital. That came a telegram announcing his death. His brother went to Chicago to arrange for shipping his body home. He then discovered there were two George Allens in the hospital; the other one was dead. He found his brother so much better he took him home with him. A family reunion took the place of a funeral.

SHIP WRECKED, FIVE LIVES LOST.

Schooner Loaded with Coal Meets Disaster Near Kincardine, Ont.

The first serious disaster of the fall season on the great lakes is the loss of the schooner Ann Maria, which was wrecked near Kincardine, Ont., with the loss of five lives. The schooner was a man named Ferguson of a rescue party. The schooner was carrying a cargo of coal when it was wrecked. The loss was a heavy one.

SHOOTS AND KILLS HIS RIVAL.

Jealous Austrian Murder Another in Front of the Women's Club.

At Elly, Minn., Joseph Gratz shot and killed Eli Senecek. Both are Austrians and enemies of the same woman. Both called upon her the other evening at the same time and without warning Gratz shot Senecek, killing him instantly. The bodies of the two men were brought to Duluth at once.

FOUR SLAIN IN ARIZONA FEND.

A shooting affray between two factions on the streets at El Dorado, Ark., resulted in the killing of four men and the wounding of two. On account of the threatening attitude of the opposing factions Gov. Davis, in compliance with a request from the sheriff of Union County, ordered the State militia stationed at El Dorado on duty to suppress trouble and preserve order.

COAL STRIKE WILL GO ON.

New York conference between operators and Gov. Odell ended in disagreement; operators refused to negotiate on terms proposed by Governor and Senators Platt, Quay and Penrose; 5 cents a ton advance and recognition of union were asked for miners and return to work guaranteed.

FAST MAIL TRAIN IS WRECKED.

Fast mail train No. 8 on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad ran into a coal train two blocks east of the depot at Galva, Ill., and was thrown into the ditch. The fireman, named Sands, living at Galveston, was instantly killed and Engineer C. B. Johnson, also of Galveston, was probably fatally injured.

SEVERAL PERSONS SHOT, ONE FATALITY.

In New Orleans a bloody street riot followed the street car company's attempt to operate its cars for the first time since the strike began. Policemen scattered the rioters with shot and sword and several were seriously injured.

ST. LOUIS ANNUAL PAGEANT.

The twenty-first annual "Miss Merit" pageant and ball, given by the St. Louis Mercantile Exchange, was held in St. Louis. It is estimated that the city had over 100,000 visitors within her gates for the occasion.

BURGARS LOOT RAILWAY OFFICE.

Burglars dynamited the safe in the ticket office of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company at Allegheny, Pa., and secured about \$300 in cash. No tickets were taken. The thieves left no trace.

KRUEGER MENACES ASSASSINATIONS.

Paul Krueger's memoirs, now being printed, accuse Chamberlain of provoking hostilities and bringing on war; Miller is declared Chamberlain's accomplice and Johannesburg reform party a joke.

COSTLY FUEL MAY RAISE PRICES.

Dan & Co's review reported costly fuel and more force on manufacturers; rate prices; New England cotton mills are preparing to shut down; railroad earnings for September gained 9.4 per cent over 1901.

NITROGLYCERIN EXPLODES TWO DEAD.

Two men were killed by an explosion in a nitrogllycerin factory near Lima, Ohio. The factory was destroyed and considerable damage done to buildings in town.

POISONING IN A FEND CASE.

Prof. Philip H. Clark of Assonet, Mass., was arraigned in court on the charge of having attempted to poison the family of his cousin, Mrs. S. A. Terry, and her brother, Frank Barrows, six persons in all, by putting sugar of lead in the water from which they drank.

NO BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Nebraska Supreme Court Says It Is a Violation of the Law.

By an opinion rendered the other day by the Nebraska Supreme Court the reading of the Bible and singing of sacred songs in public schools of the State are prohibited. The case is one appealed from the District Court of Gage County, and the lower court reversed. The plaintiff in the original action is Daniel Freeman, who claims to be the first home-teacher in the United States. The syllabus of the opinion says: "Exercises by a teacher in a public school, in a school building and in the presence of the pupils, consisting of the reading of passages from the Bible and in the singing of songs and hymns and offering prayer to the deity in accordance with the doctrines, beliefs, customs or usages of sectarian churches or religious organizations, is prohibited by the constitution of the State."

KILLED AND HURT IN COLLISION.

Local Passenger Train Runs Into Express Near Mead Park, N. J.

One man was killed and twelve persons injured in a rear-end collision of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Mead Park, N. J. The western express, known as No. 6, east bound, heavy train made up of four Pullman, three coaches and a postal and baggage car, was run into by a local passenger train from Philadelphia. It is understood that the dead man was either a baggage man or postal clerk, as both the baggage car and postal car were involved.

POSTOFFICE SERVICE GROWS.

Largest Increase of Receipts on Record Is Made Last Month.

The largest increase in postal receipts in the history of the service is shown in the reports of the gross receipts of the fifty largest post offices in the United States for last month as compared with September, 1901. These fifty offices furnished approximately half the entire postal revenue of the country. The net increase over the same month last year was 20 per cent. The total gross receipts were \$5,058,000, an increase of \$333,000. The net increase was 50 per cent. At Dayton, Ohio, closely followed by almost 40 per cent increase at Jersey City, N. J. New York City and Chicago each showed an increase of 22 per cent. Receipts at Albany, N. Y., fell off \$600.

BOY MURDERS WITH AL.

Kills Mother and Sister and Fatally Injures Four Others.

While laboring under mental aberration, the result of the strain of perfecting an appliance for patents or an airplane which are pending in Washington, Chas. Cavley, 17 years old, of Homestead, Pa., killed his mother and one sister and fatally injured four other children. He also tried to slay his two older brothers, but was detected, overpowered and turned over to the police. The weapon used was an ax with which he crushed and lashed his victims beyond recognition.

GIRL DROWNS HER RIVAL.

Then Fails to Commit Suicide and Confesses Her Crime.

Miss Rodella Bain of Bridgeport, O., who attempted to commit suicide, confessed to Chief of Police Rie of Wheeling, W. Va., that in a quarrel on a boat with Miss Gay Smith over George Nelson she threw a bottle of kerosene at the girl and that her attempt at suicide was the result of remorse. Miss Smith's body was found. Miss Bain will be held for murder.

REWARD FOR LONDON ATTACK.

In compliance with the wish of the late William McKinley, Henry White, the present secretary of the United States embassy at London, will be made ambassador at Rome. The late President McKinley intended to have named Mr. White for his efficient services as secretary of the London legation, but found no opportunity during his incumbency to do so.

ASKS MINERS TO REUNITE.

President Roosevelt has asked Mr. Mitchell to use all of the influence at his command to induce the miners to go to work.

The President promises the appointment of a commission to investigate the grievances of the men and further that he will urge legislation by Congress in accordance with such recommendations as the commission may make.

WIFE TIES OF AGED TEACHER.

The romantic marriage of Prof. W. W. Goldberg, a prominent pedagogue of Lincoln, Neb., was terminated when the wife, whom he married in London after a two weeks' courtship. She was formerly Miss Frost, a well-known English actress.

FOUR TRAINMEN ARE HURT.

West-bound Rock Island passenger train No. 35, while running sixty miles an hour, collided with a freight train of the Santa Fe, N. M., overpowered their two guards and took their lives away from them. Two of the gang made their escape, while the others remained and liberated the guards again.

OLD SOLDIERS DISAGREE.

A row in Union Veterans' Union meeting at Washington resulted in delegates from half a dozen States withdrawing from the session.

CHICAGOANS COMMIT SUICIDE.

George B. Smoock of Chicago committed suicide by jumping from the seventh story of the Arlington Hotel in Seattle, Wash. He was picked up dead. Before jumping he declared his intention of killing himself. He was a member of a Chicago fondry firm.

GERMAN SETTLERS KILLED AND FETTERED.

Advices received from Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (German New Guinea) state that several German settlers have recently been killed and others fettered by the natives and that the latter are becoming hostile and aggressive.

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The engineer of a Rock Island passenger train, west bound, averted a hold-up near Chickasaw, I. T., by increasing the speed of the train when ordered to stop. Several shots were fired into the coaches.

LIGHTS MAKES FORMAL CHALLENGE.

Sir Thomas Lipton's third challenge for a series of races with the America's cup was signed at Belfast. It was by the officials of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

STEWART THE NEW COMMANDER.

Gen. Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania has been elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Medical division of the pension bureau was severely scored in committee reports.

EDUCATOR KILLS HIMSELF.

Prof. J. J. Leblanc, a prominent educator of Columbia, Mo., committed suicide at Centralia, Mo., by shooting.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ENTIRE NATIONAL GUARD CALLED.

Operators Given Full Protection by Governor Stone—Soldiers Will Aid All Men Who Wish to Work in the Anthracite Fields.

Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania Monday night ordered the entire National Guard of the State into the anthracite coal fields. Ten thousand armed men will attempt to open the mines that have been idle during the last twenty weeks. While the council of war that decided upon this radical action was being held John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, was holding a secret conference with Frank P. Sargent, who had been sent by President Roosevelt to discuss new plans for settling the strike. The action of Gov. Stone is believed to have been taken without consulting President Roosevelt's wishes and, according to a Harrisburg dispatch, seems likely to thwart the President's latest move in the interests of peace.

SETTLEMENT OF THE GREAT BATTLE BETWEEN THE COAL OPERATORS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES SEEMS AS FAR OFF AS EVER.

President Mitchell Monday night issued a call for district meetings to be held to pass resolutions expressing the sentiments of the miners as to continuing the strike, in which he declares he is confident of final victory.

REVENUE BOARDMENT THROTTLED.

This is the first time since the Homestead riots in 1892 that the entire division of the guard has been ordered out for strike duty. At this time, however, no unusual disorder has been reported and the more is looked upon more as one of policy than of necessity. The cost to the State of the duty will probably exceed \$100,000.

DURING THE RIOTS ABOUT PITTSBURGH IN 1897 DURING PRESIDENT HAYES' ADMINISTRATION THE GUARD WAS CALLED OUT. FIFTEEN YEARS LATER WHEN THE IRON WORKERS ABOUT HOMESTEAD BEGAN RIOTING TWO BRIGADES OF THE SECOND FROM THE WESTERN PART OF THE STATE AND THE THIRD FROM THE CENTRAL PART, WERE ON ACTIVE DUTY ABOUT THE GREAT IRON WORKS, WHILE THE FIRST FROM PHILADELPHIA AND ITS VICINITY WAS CALLED OUT AND OPAVED AT MOUNT GRETN, WHERE THEY AWAITED ORDERS; BUT THE STRIKE WAS SETTLED AND THE FIRST REACHED THE SCENE BEFORE THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD WAS CALLED OUT. ABOUT 10,000 MEN AND OFFICERS. THE TROOPS ALREADY IN THE FIELD CONSISTED OF FIFTY-TWO COMPANIES OF INFANTRY AND THREE TROOPS OF CAVALRY. THE REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED OUT AGGREGATE THIRTY-EIGHT COMPANIES OF INFANTRY, ONE TROOP OF CAVALRY AND THREE BATTALIONS.

RECEIVER FOR THE MINES.

Big Coal Railroad Must Fight De Facto Receiver for the Mines.

Several Boston men, seeking public relief in the courts from the coal shortage and high prices, have filed in the State Supreme Court a bill in equity asking for a receiver for coal producing railroads and companies operating in Pennsylvania. The petitioners ask that a receiver be appointed for the benefit of an concerned with such terms and in such manner, and with such agents and servants, and with such rates of wages and other conditions of employment, and at such prices for goods produced and sold as the court shall from time to time adjudge proper. The suit is in line with the contention of Attorney Herman W. Chapin and is to make a test of his theory which is based on the utterance of Chief Justice Waite of the United States Supreme Court in delivering an opinion of that court on the constitutionality of certain laws made by the Legislature of the State of Illinois for the purpose of regulating the methods and determining the compensation to be received for the handling and storage of grain by the elevator companies in the city of Chicago.

WOMEN SHOWS POLICE WHERE THIRTY CORPSES ARE STORED.

Acting on information furnished to the chief of police of Indianapolis by a Louisville woman, the police of the latter city visited a coal storage plant connected with the T. J. Wathenlee cream factory and discovered thirty bodies. The woman wrote that some of the bodies were stolen from cemeteries in Indianapolis. It was found that the plant is maintained by several local medical colleges, where it was asserted that the bodies were secured legitimately from Kentucky State institutions.

CONVICT FREEMAN ESCAPES.

Byron Murphy, a convict from a California prison, stole the engine and made a thrilling escape. Murphy threw upon the throttle as Engineer Freeman stepped off the locomotive. Dodging a fusillade of bullets and slugging a brakeman with a monkey wrench, Murphy headed for Sacramento, but jumped off at Alder creek and escaped in the woods.

YACHT MORGERS FORCED TO PAUSE.

Ten large financial projects, the combined capitalization of which is \$1,500,000, are a stillbirth because of the scarcity of money. In addition there is a number of smaller combinations, whose proposed capitalization will amount to \$200,000,000, none of which has been completed because of the recent stringency in the money market.

DODDLY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

One of the most destructive wrecks in the history of the Washington branch of the Panhandle Railroad occurred at Van Hook station, two miles east of Canonsburg, Pa. Five persons were killed and a number injured, one so badly that he may die.

OVERPOWERED GUARDS AND FLEE.

Fifteen convicts at the penitentiary working in a stone quarry two miles northwest of Santa Fe, N. M., overpowered their two guards and took their lives away from them. Two of the gang made their escape, while the others remained and liberated the guards again.

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COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

NEW YORK. Distribution of merchandise shows no disposition to advance and prospects are bright for continued activity. Dealers in many lines are arguing for prompt shipments, calling on jobbers and manufacturers for goods already overdue. This indication of reduced stocks is a good sign and tends to sustain quotations. Western reports are especially favorable and the early marketing of cotton has brought distinct improvement to the South. Voluntary advances in wages have been announced in a number of instances, while the labor situation is more satisfactory, although not entirely free from controversy. Transportation facilities have improved in the coke region, where satisfactory earnings thus far reported for September exceed last year's by 94 per cent. The foregoing is from the weekly trade review of R. G. Dan & Co. It continues:

Pig iron furnaces are receiving larger consignments of coke, and there is less interruption because of fuel scarcity. The situation is by no means satisfactory, however, and production of iron and steel would expand considerably if facilities were normal. Much of the relief has come from large imports, the extent of which is not generally appreciated.

During the past week pig iron imports were 79,447 tons, against 81,000 tons 257,270 tons, valued at \$4,676,048, while receipts of steel billets were worth still more. Recently the purchases abroad have extended to steel rails and structural shapes. Quotations are fully sustained on these products, but the exportation of the market is more depressed in sheets, wire rods and bar iron, while the tin plates are dull, and efforts are still being made to retain business abroad by special wares arrangements. It is interesting to note that a year ago tin plates were being freely imported because of labor cost overruns.

Supplies of cotton goods do not accumulate in first hands, the demand continuing to keep pace with production, which holds prices steady. Few export sales are reported, not through any lack of inquiries, but owing to the fact that sellers will not sell at once for the reason that they are slightly higher in sympathy with the London sale. Further declines occurred in hides and leather, which became dull. New England shoe shops have received large orders for winter goods, assuring activity for two or three months at some factories.

Strictly commercial failures in the United States during the first nine months of 1902 numbered 3,076, with a total liabilities of \$85,407,460. Last year there were 3,083 failures, for \$80,500,823. In addition there were forty-seven failures of banks and other financial institutions, against 57 in 1901, involving \$11,265,354. While the exhibit is less satisfactory than last year's, only one other year during the last two decades made as favorable a showing.

Wheat, including brood, exports for the week ending Oct. 24, aggregated 5,696,755 bushels, against 5,074,070 last week, 136,749 this week last year and 4,450,107 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregated 67,454,713 bushels, against 64,517,510 last season and 47,212,097 in 1900. Corn exports aggregated 141,423 bushels, against 74,952 last week, 907,424 last year and 5,074,070 in 1900. For the fiscal year exports are 1,197,234 bushels, against 13,824,554 last season and 44,211,661 in 1900.

CHICAGO.

The country at large presents the view of a land filled with prosperity, yet burdened with the same temporary adverse conditions that have ruled for a time. In the matter of the coal scarcity the country is in a similar position. The west and the lowest cry comes from the cattle shippers.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, shipping, \$3.25 to \$7.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 27c; rice, No. 2, 47c to 48c; hay, timothy, \$16.00 to \$17.00; prairie, \$16.00 to \$17.00; butter, choice, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 20c; potatoes, 20c to 24c per bushel.

ST. LOUIS—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$7.00; sheep, choice light, \$4.00 to \$7.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; oats, No. 2, white, 50c to 60c; oats, No. 2, white, 31c to 32c.

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FARMS AND FARMERS

New Breed of Poultry.

The illustration shows a cock and hen, from photograph of the new breed of Poultry recently introduced. These have been known as Paverolls. Those who have seen the breed pronounce it a desirable one, and think that it will become popular in this country. In brief, the main characteristics are: Vigor, early maturity, good feeding qualities and fine flesh. Comparatively little is known about the breed as egg producers, but, judging from the make up of the hen, they should do fairly well in that respect. The main claim for the breed, however, is that they head the list of all table fowls, seen-



PAVEROLL POULTRY.

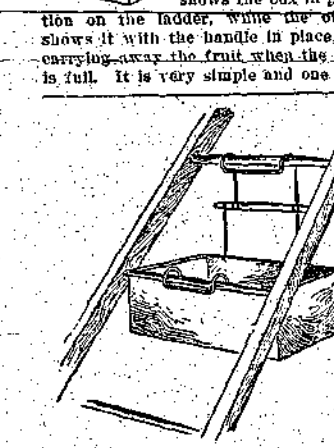
ingly being fitted to take on flesh rapidly and still have the flesh retain the finest flavor.

Scarcity of Beef and Mutton.

The setting and fencing of farms in those locations where cattle and sheep have been allowed to graze freely upon government land has helped to make an advance in the prices of our meats. The conditions are different from what they were twenty years ago, yet we think this may be in part lowered by the fattening of cattle at an earlier age, and by better cultivation and the introduction of better grasses on the grazing lands, and better feeding and care of stock when they are brought to the stables. Instead of requiring fifty acres to each steer they are now beginning to claim, or the best feeders are, that three acres of grass is enough for a steer. We have known men in New England who found one acre produced forage for a cow in milk, excepting the grain food which was purchased. When our overgrazers reach that capacity they will find it costs no more to grow a fat animal than it did when they had range which was unlimited and without cost.—New England Homestead.

Fruit-Gathering Device.

Our two illustrations show a handy device for picking fruit, the advantage over a basket being the clear open space that is afforded in this case, where the handle of the basket is constantly being avoided by the picker's hands. One figure shows the box in position on the ladder, while the other shows it with the handle in place for carrying away the fruit when the box is full. It is very simple and one can



HAND BOX FOR FRUIT.

make the whole thing in a few moments, if an empty box of the right size is at hand, and a few pieces of No. 12 wire.—Farm and Home.

Other Fertilizer Needed.

It is generally admitted that there is considerable manurial value in the grain stubble left on the field to be plowed under, this value consisting of a portion of all the essential plant foods in varying degrees, together with more or less lime and humus. In some cases this value is considerable in one plant food as in the case of the nitrogen in the plowed-under clover. It is a mistake, however, to believe that the manure in this stubble is sufficient to prevent the depletion of the soil by cropping, and yet this is the idea that is strongly fixed in the minds of many farmers. There is no getting away from the old natural law that the soil must have returned to it at least a little more than the crop takes from it, and this the stubble and scant application of stable manure will not do. The possession of the ideas indicated make it evident that the study of the soil in an intelligent manner is one of the essential things for all farmers to do.

Fruit Trees for the Roadside.

As a rule trees to be set along the roadside if beyond the line of the property, should be of the ornamental class, rather than fruit trees; particularly should this be the case if the farm is located in a rather thickly populated section. If, however, the trees are to be set inside the fence, then on one side of the farm, or even on all sides, other than probably yield as good an income as any other class, if soil and climate is suitable. In an apple section it would doubtless be wise to set apple trees. There can be but one objection to utilizing the land along the roadside for fruit trees, and that is the tendency on the part of the owner to neglect them.

to a much greater extent than would be the case if the trees were in orchard rows. The trees must have the natural cover, the pruning, the spraying, and the thinning, and if these are given there is no reason why they should not grow profitable crops.

Farm and Factory.

In 1870, the census did not report a pound of butter made in factories; in 1880, 39,000,000 pounds, out of a product of 807,000,000, was factory made; in 1890 the factory product of butter was 420,120,000 pounds, out of a grand total of 1,402,000,000 pounds, the factory product being 29.9 per cent of the whole. Cheese making shows a still more remarkable transformation. In 1870 there was no cheese making in factories reported. In 1870 the factories made more than one-half our cheese; and in 1900 the factories made but 16,872,000 pounds, or less than 6 per cent of the whole product of 300,000,000.

Illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely to show the encroachment of the factory upon the function of the farm. Indeed, it is becoming a most difficult matter for the census makers to determine where to draw the line between agriculture and manufactures in many branches of industry. But the farm is the twin sister of the factory; they flourish or are depressed in perfect sympathy; and American supremacy in manufactures is due, in very large degree, to the abundance of our agricultural products. Of the raw materials consumed in manufactures, agriculture supplied \$1,040,727,000 in value, or 81.2 per cent of the total; the mines supplied \$110,000,000, or 13.4 per cent in value; and the forest \$118,803,000, or 5 per cent of the total; while from ocean, lake and river came only \$9,635,000, or 0.04 per cent.—S. N. D. North, in Review of Reviews.

Concentrated Feeds Favored.

That farmers are giving the corn concentrated feeds a careful trial is shown by their increased supplying an abundance of pure, fresh air as all those who are admitted into the stables of all the sunlight that can possibly be secured.

These two forces, pure air and direct sunlight, are great germ-destroyers and no habitation for man or beast can have too much of them. Think for a moment of the form of pusillimetry meted out to the offenders against society's laws and compare it with the conditions on many of our breeding farms, noting how closely the conditions agree, and then reflect on the comparative length of the period of life of prisoners and the prevalence of tuberculosis among them as compared with the rest of humanity who can enjoy the blessing of long life and good health, made possible only by God's greatest gifts to all his creatures, pure air and sunshine. The breeder, therefore, who is wise in his day and generation will endeavor by all means in his power to provide plenty of exercise in the open air, freedom from all restraint possible, and when confinement is necessary, will see to it that the essentials for long life and good health, fresh air and sunshine, are supplied in abundance.—New England Homestead.

Sheep-Feeding.

One of the largest farmers and sheep-feeders in Nebraska says that sheep-feeding in the State will be on a large scale this year, the indications being that at least eight hundred thousand will be fed in that State alone. He claims that the corn crop is likely to prove a yield of three hundred million bushels, and that while there are large numbers of sheep and lambs available, prices are well maintained because of the demand for feeders. In Colorado the business may be less than usual, as the alfalfa crop has been hit light, owing to a drought and lack of water supply in the irrigated regions. Receipts of sheep and lambs at Chicago have already exceeded the usual supply for the season.—American Cultivator.

Creameries Promote Prosperity.

The creamery is scarcely equaled as a promoter of prosperity in agricultural districts. The benefits of the creamery have been heralded abroad in many ways. Steele County, Minnesota, is now getting a lot of free advertising. The First National Bank of Owatonna has had a new leaflet prepared bearing a full-length color of Owatonna in the center and showing the creameries of the county in their respective districts from that point. There are now twenty-two creameries in Steele County, and their combined output for 1901 was over 3,000,000 pounds.

Thumps in Pigs.

For thumps in pigs give twenty-five drops each tincture of opium and digitalis at a dose every four hours in a little water until cured. This dose is for an adult hog. For pigs three months old give half the above and for six months old three-fourths.

Agricultural Atoms.

Grand Rapids is a favorite foraging lot.

Harvest the turnips, mangels and cabbage before the winter shuts down.

Oom Paul is a new strawberry, announced by its originator to be "the flower of the fruit world."

Don't pick apples on the hot days that sometimes come in autumn. Have all fruit cool when taken in to be stored.

In late summer stir the soil lightly in the strawberry patch, after each rain, to keep out weeds and conserve moisture.

A Michigan man claims a profitable lot of fruit growing in \$211 received for gooseberries grown on less than half an acre of ground.

The American prairie makes a handsome tree ornamentally considered. It has dark-green leaves that remain on late in the fall.

For cabbage worms that appear late in the season pyrethrum or sulphur at the rate of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water can be used with good results.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Territorial trial held by Wisconsin.—A Detroit man acknowledges four wives. Beck Confesses Having Married Menominee Girl.

It recently came to the knowledge of the Secretary of State that an old seal of the territory of Michigan was among the archives of the State of Wisconsin, and Deputy Secretary of State Pierce wrote a letter to the Secretary of State of Wisconsin, asking for the return of the seal. He has received in reply a letter stating that the seal will not be returned as Wisconsin was formerly a part of the territory with Michigan, and is as much entitled to the seal as this State. An impression of the seal was sent, together with the statement that Michigan would have to get along with that. There is an interesting story with the loss of the seal by this State. A certain territorial Governor of Michigan was appointed while his superior was in Wisconsin, and was treated by the people of the territory. Finally he fled to Wisconsin and established his office in Milwaukee, taking territorial seal with him. He was then forward appointed territorial Governor of Wisconsin, and never returned the territorial seal to Michigan.

Says Client Had Four Wives.

The attorney for Joseph N. Reynolds, on trial for bigamy, surprised the court in Detroit by announcing that his client had had four wives instead of only the two in court. Wife No. 1, he said, was married in Canada. No. 2 was a Buffalo woman, No. 3 was Della M. Frost, a Chicago girl, and No. 4, Ella M. King of Detroit. Reynolds says his marriage to Miss Frost was not legal, as No. 2 was still alive. He claims No. 1 is the legal marriage, as a few weeks previously No. 2 had died.

Owens He Murdered Child.

Joseph Beck, the Menominee blacksmith, has confessed to the authorities that he murdered little John Wozniak and buried his body under the steps of his shop. The confession was not made public for fear it would lead the infuriated populace to form a mob to lynch the prisoner. Despite the secret maintained by the sheriff's office news of the confession was leaked out, and the authorities hurried Beck out of town on the afternoon north-bound train. It is supposed he has been taken to Iron Mountain.

Finds Grandson After Twenty Years.

For twenty years Arthur Raymond, aged 25, of Okemos, and his grandfather, John C. Southworth of Peterboro, had not met. The boy was brought up by foster parents and supposed all his relatives were dead. The old grandfather, who in the world and home recently that his grandson was somewhere in central Michigan, he set out on a hunt. The meeting was quite accidental and the young man's find will be worth while.

Elopers Are Sent to Prison.

Andrew Rault, a prominent farmer, living near Allegan, and Mrs. Flora B. Rault, who had eloped from Diamond Springs a year ago and were recently captured at Milwaukee, were sentenced in that city to two years' imprisonment each. The woman's husband, who was in the court room with his four children, displayed deep emotion. He had spent his fortune in hunting his wayward wife.

Killed by Companion.

Howard Jennings, 27 years old, was accidentally shot at Calhoun by Matti Pellegrini, who was playing with a revolver, supposed not to be loaded. Jennings died at the Calhoun and Hecla hospital an hour later. A crowd of boys were playing at Calhoun in the evening, near Jennings' home when the accident happened.

All Over the State.

The retail clerks of Adrian have organized a union.

The annual reunion of the Sixth Michigan cavalry will be held at Lima on Oct. 22.

Balmora now has a printing factory, with six employees to forty persons.

Vicksburg is to lose one of its factories.

Either, Sturgis, Three Rivers or Coldwater will get it.

Alcona County has the largest and best crop of wheat and oats this year ever harvested there.

The suggestion made by Peter White for an upper peninsula fair is attracting favorable notice.

Frank Lupton, a White Oak farmer, has harvested over 1,000 bushels of peaches on his farm this fall.

The man who was found dead at Darand proved to be John J. Dickerson, a farmer residing near St. Johns.

Grand Haven is to have a hospital, the funds for which will be raised by the churches and the citizens generally.

As a result of the visit of the State tax commissioners to Kalamazoo the tax roll was boosted about \$2,000,000.

The pickle industry has been hard hit by the weather this year. The cucumber crop will run only about 20 per cent of last year's yield.

While walking along Copper Range tracks near Battle Lake, six miles south of Houghton, five men were struck by a passenger train. Both were killed. They were identified as John H. Miller and John H. Hatcher, apparently laborers.

It is the intention of Calhoun County farmers to open a butcher shop in the Sea to supply themselves with meat, and also to offer it for sale to consumers in the city.

St. Joseph is soon to have a new bank. It will be organized under the State laws, and will have \$25,000 capital. The stockholders and officers will all be local business men.

The Grand Haven Board of Trade is anxious to secure a flour mill for the city, and is making inquiries to one of the mills at Holland to remove to the county seat.

One or two more dams, it is said, will be built across the Kalamazoo river to generate power for operating electric railways and electric lights.

Warren Kimball, one of the city fathers at Manchester, was recently arrested and fined for riding his bicycle on the sidewalk, contrary to the ordinance. He pleaded the youngsters.

Mrs. Ernest Scholtz was found lying on the floor with a razor beside her, and her throat cut at East Tawas. She was found by a passing train. Her husband was arrested and in jail at Tawas City. She had been insane and in an asylum at Traverse City.

Wolverine is to have a new bank.

George N. Porter has been appointed postmaster at Otter Lake, who Sarah E. Stark, resigned.

The new high school which is being erected at Okemos will be the finest school building in Allegan County.

Calhoun County's hay crop is the best for some years, and is turning a lot of money into the farmers' pockets just at present.

Sportsmen say there are lots of ducks on the feeding grounds in different parts of the State, and some good bags are being made.

Ludington now has two ladies' clubs. Married men of that city are now negotiating with well-known chefs to give them lessons.

Jack Dicks, aged 30, walked into a salubrit at the Calhoun mine in Iron Mountain and fell 100 feet. He was instantly killed.

Scowling is such a healthy town that two of the best physicians who were located there have had to remove to other fields or starve.

The city fathers of Ludington have decided they do not want a post house. It is to be hoped they will never have cause to regret their decision.

Miss Bessie Cross of Okemos, one of the most brilliant school of music students in Allegan County, died of pneumonia at a four days' illness.

While fighting bush fires at Houghton Andrew Houghton, 24 years old, was burned to death despite the assistance his aged wife tried to give him.

A movement is on foot to have the question of local option voted upon at the spring election in Van Buren County. The county is now under the law.

Taylor & Smith of Chicago have purchased live acres on the north side of the city at Holland, with docking frontage, and next spring will put \$75,000 into a golfing facility.

West Branch has adopted a curfew ordinance to keep kids off the streets after dark. Dozens of other Michigan villages have tried this means, and found it an ingenious failure.

In a playful squabble for the possession of a lamp, 15-year-old Charles Thomas, a 15-year-old boy, accidentally shot his sister, May Thomas, aged 10, the bullet shattering one of her jaws.

Farmers around Kalamazoo have commenced to market their potato crop. The best price thus far paid is 25 cents, and there seems little prospect for big take-offs in the potato line this year.

The J. Stephenson Company, of which J. W. Wells of Marquette is the general manager, is building a monster flooring manufacturing plant at Wells. This new plant will be the largest of its kind in the Northwest.

Adam P. Pies of Vulcan was found dead in the woods. He had been hunting and was shot in the stomach. His gun was found three feet from his body, where it is supposed he dropped it when it was discharged.

An up-to-date young fellow smoked enough cigarettes to get a ride free with the tickets from the packages, and now his derrier is so roared by his indulgence that he can't shoot straight and the gun is a loss to him.

Hollander, Mayor of C. J. Deros, believes from a recent letter received from the committee appointed to investigate sites on the great lakes suitable for proposed new naval station asking for further information regarding place offered by his city, that the Vaukzoo resort will be chosen.

Sagaatuck no longer has a fire department. There was one, but the numbers refused to pay their dues enough to fight fire with, or a new nozzle to put on the hose, or some rubber coats to keep the water off them at fires, and resigned in a body.

A young man named Baum tells the township that he is standing on the corner of Adams and a man beckoned to him and asked him if he wanted a good job. Baum claims that he talked a short time, and then he lost all knowledge of what happened, but later in the evening he found himself on the corner, with a man named Baum, who was worth \$12 in cash, and that he then went home with the cord still tied to his wrist.

Homer Penneck, aged 20 years, of Balmora, has in a critical condition as the result of a modern version of William Tell. Penneck and Balmora Hollander, a young man of the same age, both of whom came from Balmora, were seen, and practiced shooting signs out of each other's mouths. Penneck shot first and missed. Then Hollander took aim at a clear field between Penneck's aim, but missed the cigar, the bullet striking Penneck in the face.

Just as George Panduloh was leaving the church at Calhoun, where he had taken water himself, Matti Pellegrini, who was supposed to be a friend of his, hit him with a large stone he held in his hand. The stone's path was cut open. The wide-eyed woman screamed, men got excited, and the serenity of the municipal party was generally broken. It appears that George was angry to see Panduloh, but he broke his vow and the girl resolved on vengeance. She was later arrested. Panduloh's wound is serious.

The arrest of Charlotte C. A. Mesinger, charged with the larceny of a centas used to shelter stacks of grain, exposed a gang that has been stealing in Eaton County for several months. Mesinger's wagon was the previous night from a farmer in Carnot township. The prisoner refused to talk, and was locked up. At his home were found a wagon from Eaton Rapids, a buggy stolen in Shiawassee County, blankets belonging to Eaton Rapids, and bundles of grain stolen from farms. In the house was \$5,000 worth of jewelry, besides dress goods, clothing, shoes, etc. A woman was in charge of the stolen goods, and was arrested and locked up.

George Armand, 20 years old, was instantly killed by a Grand Rapids and Holland passenger train just north of the Grand Rapids city limits. Armand was lying across the track.

There are a lot of Michigan farmers who don't know beans this fall—not those of their own raising, at least. Too much rain all summer has ruined the crop so that it won't be worth the harvesting.

A bear and two cubs have taken up quarters inside the corporate limits of Parvill, and have been seen at different times. They are located in an impenetrable swamp on the borders of the town.

Charles Myers, the burglar who was caught by Reporter Vanderbeck of the Lansing Journal during the Elk's carnival at Lansing, pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court to the crime of burglary, and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at Marquette.

Inspector is the home of Wm. E. Kidd, and for sixty days he will be at the county jail. He and his wife have some Scotch and Irish blood in them, and are of the race that either at back, front or side, and have both of light colored velvet or satin. They are as simple or elaborate as fancy chooses. Sleeves are very full below the elbows, but light at the shoulder and usually are trimmed as elaborately as the

HAVE HAD THEIR DAY.

GIBSON WAISTS ARE NOW SEEN BUT RARELY.

Shirt Waists Retain the Long Front, but Are Trimmed in Novel Ways—Handsome Dresses for House Wear—Other Fashion Notes.

New York correspondence.

GIBSON waists have had their day, and in fall and winter models are seen but rarely.

In keeping with the straight front corset, all shirt waists retain the long front. \$10.00 or more have been seen slightly below the elbows and have been lightened a bit above.

French or double box-pleated backs, inlaid pleats or tucks with tulle.

French are stylish characteristics. Hand-

some shirt waists in white basket cloth have yoke or stole trimming in the initial French fashion. A distinct novelty is the waistcoat shirt waist. It is heavy white vesting cut low like a man's waistcoat, with two rows of fancy buttons, and a shield of pique or colored cloth is worn.

Brands and cords are just now the trimming for the simpler street dresses. Often there are other trimmings, but these two garments, rarely are absent altogether. The manner of their use is well shown by the gowns in the initial and second large pictures. In the first, black and white silk braid trimmed silver gray broadcloth. Then comes a short coat of havanna zibeline finished with cord ornaments, besides stitched bands of cream cloth. Next there is a gown with red camels hair sitting trimmed with fine black sequins, the jacket covered

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The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

The supervisors are in session.

Forty cents worth of tobacco for 25 cents, at J. W. SORENSON'S.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

The "Avalanche" and Carlton's "Everywhere" for \$1.25 per year.

Subscribe and pay for the "Avalanche" \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Do not fail to attend the great closing-out sale at J. Abowitz's.

All paid up subscribers can get the Weekly Toledo Blade for 25c a year.

Great bargains at the closing-out sale of J. Abowitz's.

Mrs. C. F. Stewart returned from her visit in Ohio last week.

If you wish to keep warm next winter, buy an Air-Tight Heater at S. H. & Co's.

Last Saturday night and Sunday gave us twenty-four hours of steady rain.

FOR SALE—Milk Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

FOR SALE—One horse, 1 cow and 1 heifer. Enquire of F. Jennings, Grayling, Mich.

H. J. Osborne who has been in California for the past three weeks, is expected home next Tuesday.

If you use Tobacco, then be sure advantage of my special offer.

J. W. SORENSON.

Save half of your wood by buying an Air-Tight Heater, at S. H. & Co's.

N. Michelson has sold three car loads of heavy steers. They were prime and brought long money.

If you want a Silk, Satin or Flannel Waist, call at Grayling Mercantile Company.

There was a trace of snow in the air Tuesday, with a decided flurry at Waters.

You can buy a handsome \$10.00 Silk Plush Cape for \$6.00, at J. Abowitz's.

Mrs. J. J. Collen went to Detroit last night, called by the serious illness of her mother.

The Grayling Foot Ball Team will play any amateur foot ball team in northern Michigan.

If you WANT the best, you want the Karpen Couch. Money can buy nothing better.

J. W. SORENSON.

Dr. Woodworth combines agriculture, in a small way, with his professional labors. He dug a potato yesterday that weighed two pounds and a half.

The best Clover, Timothy and Alsike Clover Seed, cheap, at S. H. & Co's.

If you want a nice Automobile or Monte Carlo Coat, or a Cape or Jacket, we can save you 25 per cent.—Grayling Mercantile Co.

The best thing yet. The "Avalanche" and the Toledo Blade for \$1.25 a year. The two best weekly papers published.

W. F. Benkelman was pleased last Saturday by the arrival of two of his brothers for a visit. One of them was from Kansas and he had not seen him but once in over twenty years.

Ladies, before buying your Dress or Walking Skirt, examine ours. Before buying elsewhere. Grayling Mercantile Co.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty. Always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

H. and E. Borchers and families were enjoying a weeks visit from their sister and children, Mrs. M. Haley, of Buhl, Minnesota. Mrs. Haley left for her home Wednesday noon.

She's a radiant witching, wondrous gem, that beautiful blushing wife of mine. She is an angel on earth, so you can be, only take Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

The M. B. Ladies' Aid Society will meet for work for the coming "Fair" at the home of Mrs. H. J. Osborne, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 18th. All members are requested to be present.

It stands alone, it towers above. There's no other, it's no wonder, a warning post to the heart of mankind. Such is Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. Ask your druggist.

Miss Lora Bishop has returned to her home in Canada after spending a short but delightful visit at Grayling and Lovells. She hopes to return again.

Mr. C. E. Hatch has opened a photograph gallery on Cedar Street, next door south of the Central Hotel. It is an institution needed here, and we trust he will meet with success.

I. S. Huelkins, of Bay City, working in the interest of the Prohibition Alliance, will address an audience in the W. R. C. hall, Saturday, November 18th, at 7.30 p. m. Everybody invited.

O ye people! have ye wasted the golden moments of never returning time in taking a substitute for the genuine Rocky Mountain Tea made by the Madison Medicine Co. Ask your druggist.

S. S. Claggett has returned from Toledo where he was called by the occasion of illness of his wife. He left her more comfortable in the hospital where her complete recovery is now hoped for.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leece, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Comer and Mrs. Henry Trumley attended the meeting of the Grand Chapter of the O. E. S. at Bay City, last week, and report an enjoyable session.

Dr. C. H. O'Neil, of Frederic, who was nominated for Coroner on the Democratic ticket, says that while he acknowledges it as an honor, he was never before charged with being a Democrat, and he would decline running on that ticket.

Col. Loud and Edward F. Burns, of Bay City, have been at Harrisville, East Tawas, Prescott and Rose City this week, and will be at Plineonning tomorrow evening. They have been received with enthusiasm everywhere, and the Colonel's election by a large majority, is conceded.

It is with the greatest pleasure that Dr. Wm. H. Niles announces to his friends in Grayling that he has so far recovered from his lameness that he has accepted the agency of the Holiday books published by the Charles Foster Pub. Co. of Philadelphia. They are of so great value that they need no prizes or rebuses to effect their sale, but their own merits should insure him a liberal patronage.

It is the duty of every voter in the county of Crawford, or in the State of Michigan, if he believes in the principles of the republican party as expressed in its platform, to vote the republican ticket, and vote it straight, from Governor to Coroner, notwithstanding personal animosities or prejudice. Unless the voter knows that a nominee is unfit for the place he aspires to fill, and that his opponent is more fit for the place, he has no moral right, on account of personal difference or ill will, outside of official action, to vote for the other man. It may be said that local officers do not effect the general ticket or party—but that is not true, for all officers have something to do toward the proper execution of the law. If not in its construction, and it must be conceded that a man who is in full accord with his principal will do better work than one who is antagonistic. We expect to find some dissatisfaction everywhere. All men can not think alike, but the majority should rule, and where conventions have been honestly held as here, and nominations fairly made, the united support of the party should be given, and friends of the defeated candidates can claim no right, to bolt, simply because they were not successful.

Old Time Songs Free.

Every family wants the songs of long ago—the friends classics which will live while time lasts. They are published in an artistic booklet, words and music at 50c, but we have decided for a short time only, to give these song books away FREE. Among the old favorite songs the book contains are: America, Annie Laurie, Auld Lang Syne, Battle Hymn of the Republic, Columbia the Gem of the Ocean, Comin' Through the Rye, Dixie's Land, Far Away, Flag of the Free, Free as a Bird, Home Sweet Home, In the Gloaming, Lead Kindly Light, Long Long Ago, My Old Kentucky Home, Yankee Doodle, Robin Adair, Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep, Star Spangled Banner, Swannee River, Sweet and Low, Swing Low Sweet Chariot, The Last Rose of Summer, The Blue Bells of Scotland, The Old Oaken Bucket, When the Swallows Homeward Fly, etc. The Literary Enterprise is a valuable dollar magazine devoted to Literature, Music, Poetry and Painting. It is handsomely illustrated and its contents please every member of the family. Remarkable opportunity for obtaining music at 5c is printed in a coupon each month. For the purpose of introducing it everywhere, we propose to send it to any address for six months for 25 cents in silver or 1c and 2c stamps, and send a copy of "Old Time Songs," as above, absolutely FREE. Sample copy 10c. Send quick, before this offer is withdrawn, to "THE ENTERPRISE," Galesburg, Ill.

SCHOOL NOTES.

LAURA L. LONDON, EDITOR.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The services on Pioneer Day were opened with a prayer by Rev. Howard Goldie. The school sang "America" and "Michigan my Michigan," and Mr. Bradley, Mrs. Woodworth and Miss Florence Trombley each favored us with a solo. Mrs. Evans, sister of Mrs. Woodworth, was her accompanist.

"The High School Quartette sang "The Old Oaken Bucket," and Dr. O. Palmer gave us a fine address on the pioneers of Crawford county, telling us who were the first settlers, and when and where they built the first school-houses, which, of course, interested us very much.

The speaking was by the fourth and fifth grades. The room was full of visitors, but there is always room for one more, and we would like to see them come again.

Girls! Don't forget to bring your boxes, and boys, don't forget to come and buy them.

Fred Alexander, Axel Bekker and Sigvald Hanson visited us one day last week.

Miss Valera Woodfield also called on us one afternoon. We would like to hear her here every day.

We hear that Esther Kraus intends to start to school again. We hope she will, for the more the better.

The seniors intend to have exercises with their social on Friday, Oct. 17th. All are welcome, old folks as well as young.

The chemistry class made a blow pipe, but it resembled an old gun for it kicked when they least expected it.

SEVENTH GRADE.

The seventh grade have started in on percentage, and are getting on very nicely.

There is a boy in the seventh grade who has not had a mark below 100 this month—something unusual.

The boys and girls of the 7th grade start after school, and get help from Miss Dyer. But she says they have got to learn.

FOURTH & FIFTH GRADES.

The autumn leaves brought a number of our friends Pioneer Day. We wish, they would visit us just the rainy days.

Our experiment with the candle, water and glass, showing how oxygen is taken from the air, added much interest to our reading lesson on air.

Frances Benkelman brought a very pretty specimen of quartz from the U. P., showing very plainly the fold deposit.

Blanche Webb is absent from the fourth grade on account of sickness.

SECOND GRADE.

The second grade took a trip to the woods last Thursday.

WILL RAISE STOCK.

St Helen's Development Co. to Develop Lands to That Purpose.

What promises to be the most pretentious undertaking in Northern Michigan, is now underway at St. Helen, Roscommon county. The Tribune made mention some time ago of a Chicago company purchasing 65,000 acres of land in Roscommon county, surrounding Lake St. Helen. This land has finally been conveyed to the St. Helen Development Co. which company was organized under the laws of Michigan for the purpose of developing the large tract.

Plans are now being perfected to turn several thousand head of cattle on this land next spring and the success of this undertaking is assured by the very satisfactory results which have always attended cattle raising in Roscommon county. The company has also commenced to colonize the land and are assured of a number of settlers from adjoining states as well as from England, the company having been in correspondence with parties in that country for some time.

Bay City people will perhaps be more interested in the plans of the company for the improvement of Lake St. Helen than in any other places of the development. The Lake has a shore line of about twenty miles, and a number of clubs will be established around at the most desirable points. Club houses will be built and maintained by the company for the benefit of the club members. The first of these clubs has already been organized and the club house built. John Carter, president of the club, is in the city and is succeeding in interesting a number of leading citizens. The plans as outlined by Mr. Carter appear feasible and should result in making Lake St. Helen one of the most popular resorts in northern Michigan.—Bay City Tribune.

Often as the subject of the use of cards is discussed there are certain points to be taken up and explained, and The Delineator for November supplies a useful chapter on this head, in which reference is made to the various usages that govern society in large cities and in towns.

Compulsory Arbitration.

We have received some good things from Australia, one of the best being the ballot now in general use. That country is progressive, and seems to be as enlightened and prosperous as our own. Labor troubles are rare there, strikes in some sections comparatively unknown. One of their successful experiments is their compulsory arbitration law.

Arbitration is compulsory, and under government control. A judge of the supreme court is the head of the board. A money deposit, sufficiently large to make both the parties to the dispute unwilling to forfeit it, is required to be paid into the court before arbitration begins. The deposit is a guarantee that both sides will abide by the finding of the board. Since the enactment of this compulsory arbitration law, strikes in New South Wales are unknown. A similar system exists in New Zealand.

Such a law here, properly balanced and fully enforced, would make such perils as those now menacing the anthracite coal regions practically impossible. President Mitchell's offer to arbitrate proves how readily the miners would accept a fair tribunal and its decree. Why should not the anthracite barons, now placing all the people who need that kind of fuel, be compelled to accept fair arbitration?

European Trusts.

The Democratic proposition is to kill the American glass factory with free trade and then permit the international glass trust to fix prices and distribute among the glass producing nations of Europe orders for glass for American consumers.

The steel and iron business is thoroughly organized in Europe, especially in Germany. According to the state department reports the German iron trade syndicates are six in number, as follows: The pig iron syndicate, the ingot and steel billet syndicate, the girder syndicate, the drawn wire syndicate, the plate and wire rod syndicates. Their purpose is to concentrate the production in the hands of a manufacturing committee which distributes orders among the members, fixes selling prices and regulates production to the demand. At the close of the year all accounts are balanced and a general compensation of the excesses and deficits of production arrived at, in which each plant is credited with the quota assigned to it in the scheme of allotment.

A list of the articles controlled by trusts in Europe and Great Britain would include every article of ordinary trade consumption. The British Isles are well plastered with trusts, controlling textile, steel, glass and pottery manufactures, the lines of industry which have been built up in this country under a protective tariff.—Gazette, Trenton, N. J.

Call From a Coffin.

In a hotel at New York recently a young man, handsome and once stalwart, committed suicide. He was a stranger there, but he left a will and it read as follows:

"I leave to society a ruined character, I leave to my father and mother, as much misery as in their feeble state, they can bear. I leave to my brothers and sisters, the memory of my mispent life. I leave to my wife a broken heart, and to my children the memory that their father fills a drunkard's grave and has gone to a drunkard's hell."

This call from a coffin, the last words from a poor fellow who drank life's cup to the dregs, is worth bearing and heeding. If he had yielded to appetite moderately there would have been no such message, but he cast moderation to the winds and was wrecked.

How many more are there, treading the same road? What legions are they leaving to wife and children, parents, sweethearts or friends? Are they showing common kindness and consideration to any of these? Are

they wisely kind even to themselves? Do they have the necessary will and wisdom not to overstep the dead line? Are they sowing for a harvest of thorns? All these questions are worth considering and answering, not to the public, but those having the closest claims upon them. That call from a coffin would be a good thing to paste on the inside of many a man's head.

It's To-Day's Way.

Independence shines in every line of the Detroit To-Day. Its contemporaries gave it two months to live, and it has already helped itself to two years. It's a way this sprightly paper has of going straight ahead when it's sure that it's right. This policy has won many staunch friends for the fearless paper and a few robust enemies. Both are highly prized, To-Day says. The Pioneer Penny Paper began its third year on Wednesday, Oct. 1, with a sixteen-page edition that showed how firm a hold To-Day has already secured upon the advertisers of the city and the country. The paper passed the 30,000 mark in circulation before it was two years old, and now stands in the list of the first hundred American dailies.

For Sale!

I will sell at private sale, on reasonable terms, by order of Probate Court, the following property, to-wit: 2 horses, harness and wagon; 1 yearling steer; 1 yearling heifer; 1 steer 2 years old; 1 calf four months old, and two pair of sleighs.

JULIUS NELSON, Guardian of Heirs of Rasmussen Est. Oct 16/02

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. Live Stock Yards, Detroit Oct. 14, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$5.50@5.80; heavy butchers' cattle, \$4.50@5.30; common, \$3.50@4.75; canners cows, \$3.00@3.50; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@4.00. Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@30.00; calves, active at \$5.00@7.50. Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$4.75@5.00; mixed \$4.00@4.50; culls \$1.50@2.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$6.80@6.95; Yorkers \$6.40@6.60; pigs \$6.00@6.35; rough \$4.50@5.50; stags, f. off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

A Beautiful Souvenir Free.

All merchants have not as yet adopted the use of our new premium plan, but thousands of merchants throughout the country use it. Ask your dealer to give you one of the Traders' Premium Ticket Books, and if he has not as yet adopted this popular advertising plan in his business, or does not know anything about it, fill out the following coupon with your name, address, and the name and address of your dealer, send it to us and we will send you FREE OF CHARGE for your trouble, a copy of the beautiful Frances E. Willard Souvenir, designed by the famous artist Mary A. LeBaron, who was Mrs. Willard's close friend. It consists of three panels, each eight inches wide and eleven inches long, beautifully lithographed in ten colors, and is worth \$1.00.

MONARCH BOOK COMPANY, 381-385 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me a copy of the Willard Souvenir free. My dealer's name and address, who does not use the Traders' Premium Ticket Book System is:

Name.....

Address.....

My name and address is:

Name.....

Address.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

Don't Be Fooled!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well, and trade mark on each package. Price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitutes. Ask your druggist.

Just Received

We have just received a new line of Outing Flannel, Waist Patterns and Dress Goods, and invite the people of Grayling and vicinity, to come and examine them.

We also carry a full line of

Ladies Fur Scarfs, Capes and Collarettes, and we are headquarters of the Columbia Shetland Flees, also agent for the Royal Tailor-Made-To-Order Clothing.

We just received a new line of Selz Shoes, every pair warranted to give satisfaction.

We give you prices that will enable us always to do business. Give us a call and be convinced. We are headquarters for first-class Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes.

Respectfully
A. KRAUS & SON.
Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings.
One Price Store.

Fall Fashions!

The Piles of Dry Goods.
Clothing and Shoes which greet our customers, are the results of our best efforts to secure the best goods the market affords.

It's the care taken,
in carrying out every detail which makes the Grayling Mercantile Co. lead in style and fit and long wear.

We are now ready
with a complete showing in all that's best and newest in Fall and Winter Goods.

We are Sole Agents
for the "Queen Quality" of Shoes for Ladies, also W. L. Douglas Shoes for men and boys.

Nothing in this store—that's poor.
Everything in this store—that's good.
Economy and Quality go hand in hand here.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

INCORPORATED.

IF YOU Want the Best You want the Karpen Couch.



Money can buy Nothing Better.
J. W. SORENSON.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Fournier's Drug Store.

Is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Ink etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

DISTINCTIVE IN SPIRIT AND STYLE

The DETROIT To-DAY

ALREADY ONE OF THE GREATEST NEWS-PAPER SUCCESSES IN THE COUNTRY

It tells the Story of the Day completely
It stands for the Rights of the People
It has revolutionized the Newspaper Situation in Detroit
It has fought several Good Fights for the Masses

LARGE TYPE	FEARLESS TONE	TERSE STYLE
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To-Day was the pioneer penny paper of Detroit and the first Detroit daily on the rural routes of Michigan. It has proven immensely popular with the busy reader who wants all the news of the day presented in compact form

BY MAIL \$1.50 A YEAR

GREAT WATERWAY.

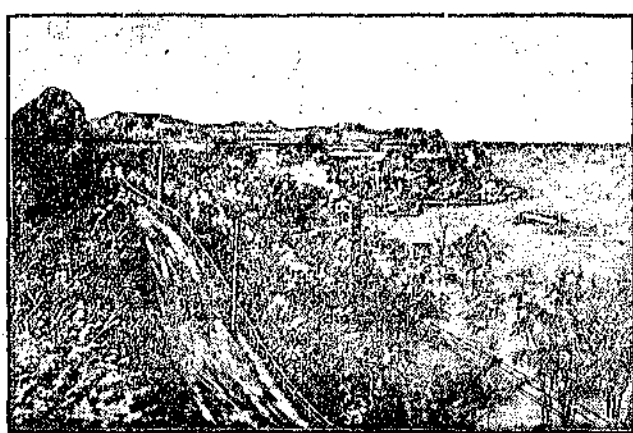
Undertaking Which Will Transform the Mississippi.

FOR DEEP-SEA BOATS.

Ultimate Result of the Stupendous Work the Government Has in Hand.

Many Millions to Be Expended in Making the Mississippi the Greatest Waterway in the World—Obstructions to Be Removed and Channels to Be Changed—Bank Protection and Establishment of Adequate Levee Systems—Effect on Trade.

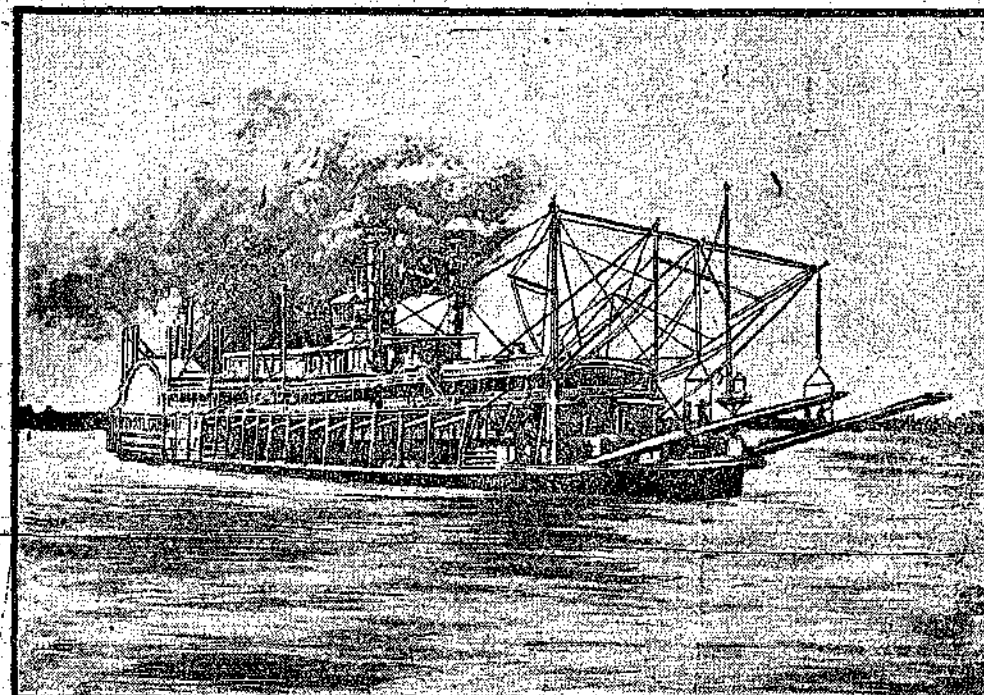
The Mississippi River, "Father of Waters," from its source to its mouth traverses 13 degrees latitude, is along the lowest line and through the most fertile belt of the United States. There is this vast alluvial strip from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf, several times the area of that great valley of the Nile which has played such an important part in the world's history. Back of this strip, to the west, in Southern Missouri, Arkansas and Northern Louisiana, is a great resourceful land in almost virgin condition, and having a climate as favorable as that of Northern Italy. To the east are the partially developed areas of Illinois, Ken-



MISSISSIPPI RIVER SCENE—THE BLUFFS AT NATCHEZ.

waterway in the world. With one condition, however. The work of the engineers must show in a practical way that the great rushes of water which come down from the North, from the Ohio and the Missouri can be successfully withstood. That only will determine the future of the river. It will be the deciding balance in the scale which shall decide whether or not the Mississippi shall become a waterway capable of bearing deep sea ships upon its bosom, thus opening up to the South the commerce of Chicago and the whole northern lake region. That such a result will be attained, the greatest engineers produced by this country believe. They are working enthusiastically with the idea of "making good," and are sanguine that the work of the ensuing four years, which is the time limit

being now organized, with others to come in the near future. One has but to pass through a flood on the lower Mississippi to realize what adequate protection from the high waters of the river means to the dwellers of the States along its borders. While it is not expected that the overflow can ever be entirely prevented, it is certain that with the proper attention, much the greater part of the damage can be averted. It is no exaggeration to say that the money loss which, from first to last, has come from Mississippi floods, will run up into hundreds of millions. It need not be wondered that the people of the lower Mississippi, with those of the higher waters as well, for that matter, are thankfully regarding the work inaugurated by the government.



A MISSISSIPPI RIVER STEAMER AT FULL SPEED.

tucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. To the westward again are almost limitless areas of undeveloped and uncultivated forests, where conditions would be most favorable to the production of all the crops of the middle latitudes. Beginning at the Gulf, at the South, first comes the natural belt of rice and sugar cane, then the cotton belt of the future, and then the corn lands of the Middle West. The Mississippi's source is practically at the door of the cereal country of the North. Here also ores and fuels and building materials are cheaply assembled. This region might indeed under favorable circumstances become the dominant manufacturing center of the American continent. No other part of the country possesses facilities for navigation so extensive, convenient and safe.

The mouth of the river at the Gulf is within easy reach of the Caribbean Sea, along whose shores are countries whose development has scarcely begun, while

set by the Government, will be as fruitful of results as shall satisfy the most hopeful. In 1906, there will not be a crossing of the Gulf from the Gulf to St. Paul. What this means can now be realized only by those who are familiar with the Mississippi and its workings. It can then be seen by all, for with a channel of eight to many times eight feet, river traffic will be a sight worth seeing. In four years, however, it is practically certain that vessels of medium draft will be able to come up as far as St. Louis. To get a minimum depth of ten feet, the estimated cost is \$55,000 a mile, though to get double that depth would not cost twice as much. The beginning of the work, which is now well in hand, is directed toward giving the current its proper direction, especially at bends where the circular sweeps of water pull in acres and acres of land yearly.

The average man has very little conception of the amount of matter deposited in the river every year. The floods bring down a vast amount of earth, but there is much more than that. It is stupendous. From Cairo to New Orleans, a yearly average of nine and one-half acres of ground, sixty-six feet deep, falls in the river on every mile of river front. The value of the land that goes into the river would pay for protection of the banks.

In protecting the banks from rushing floods, dikes are built for the purpose of changing the wash. "Mattresses" are placed about points where there is a tendency to cut. These are great mats of young trees so woven together that they form a homogenous mass which cannot be mined, especially when it has become thoroughly imbedded in the mud. "Hurdles" are also placed at flats and reefs. An accompanying engraving shows their construction. These are placed very solidly in position, soon banking up with mud and sand, and thus throwing the water to one side or toward the middle to form a new and deeper channel. At these places, so swift is the water, little dredging has to be done. The diversion of the water into one point after another scours out the channel to the depth desired.

The effect of the new order of things is already seen, new steamboat lines between St. Louis and New Orleans

The harnessing of the river means their salvation.

Methods of Work. Snags boats are essential features of channel making in the Mississippi. Snags have done more damage to river traffic than all other agencies combined. Snags are water-soaked logs and branches of roots which come down in the floods and lie in the path of traffic, a constant menace to river boats. The construction of Mississippi boats is such that it is comparatively easy for a snag to pierce their bottoms. Snags are removed with vessels constructed for the purpose. They are hoisted out of the water and cut up with steam saws. An accompanying picture shows how it is done.

Not the Same Thing. Sir Henry Irving's dresser at the Lyceum Theatre is a young man who was recommended for the position by Clarkson, the wig-maker for the theatrical world of London.

Soon after his engagement, says the London News, Clarkson noticed that he did not get as many orders for wigs from Sir Henry as he formerly did, and suspected that the young man sent from his establishment had something to do with it. One day, seeing him going by his shop with a handbox, he called him in.

"So you are making Sir Henry's wigs, are you?" he asked sharply. "Yes, sir, sometimes."

"I suppose you have one in there now," pointing to the box. "Let me see it."

The wig was produced. "So you call that a wig, do you?" sneered the irritated wig-maker. "Do you mean to tell me that you believe that thing looks like a wig?"

"No, sir, I don't," retorted the nettled servant. "I mean to say it looks like the hair of the 'oman' head."

Princess Takes to Fishing. Princess Victoria Louise, the German Emperor's only daughter, who in her tenth year, has taken to fishing during her holidays at Codrins. Her brother, Prince Joachim, who is eleven and a half, was allowed to go out duck shooting, and managed to secure a very fair bag from a boat among the reeds that fringe the banks of the so-called "duck pond" on the estate.



MAKING AN EMBANKMENT TO SAVE A VILLAGE.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S SUCCESSOR.

Mexico's New President Will Probably Be Gen. Bernardo Reyes. In two years more the term of office of President Diaz of Mexico will expire and already there is much speculation as to his successor. Diaz has been President since 1876 and now that he has passed the 70th milestone of his life he is willing to retire from the cares of office.

His most probable successor is Gen. Bernardo Reyes, Secretary of War. In almost every respect Reyes is a second Diaz. He is a self-made man. He has shown himself to be dauntless in battle. He never forgives an enemy and never goes back on a friend. Reyes is strongly opposed to gambling in any form, or drinking. So is Diaz. Between them they have succeeded in checking,



GEN. BERNARDO REYES.

to a large extent, the gambling and drinking in the Mexican army.

Gen. Reyes was born in the State of Jalisco in 1850. At the early age of 16 he ran away from home to join the patriot army. The French army had invaded Mexico for the purpose of overthrowing the Republic. Reyes, learning that the foreign soldiers were marching toward the City of Mexico and slaughtering all who opposed them, started off to join his country's army. He was captured in the mountains by a band of imperial sympathizers and turned over to the commanding officer of the imperialists, who, owing to his youth, sent him back to his native city.

But he again ran away, made his way to Jalisco, and joined the army that was stationed there. Before he was ten years old he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. Shortly afterward he took part in the battle of Cuernavaca, and while leading his men received a saber wound in the forehead. He also fought in the battle of San Lorenzo and was present when the City of Mexico was captured.

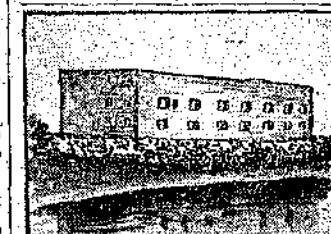
In all of these engagements with the French and Austrians he displayed great military talent. During his subsequent career Gen. Reyes has frequently been called upon to put down revolts and these tasks he discharged with success. He steadily grew in the favor of the President, winning promotion after promotion. Since becoming Secretary of War he has introduced a number of reforms in the army, the most recent of which was to put a stop to drinking and gambling among the officers.

DOORSTEP OF NEW ENGLAND.

Popham Beach, Me., the First English Settlement After Jamestown.

The first English settlement in the United States north of the James River, at Jamestown, was not at Plymouth, but at Popham Beach, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, in Maine. Thus Popham Beach and not Plymouth, the landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers, enjoys the distinction and dignity of being the doorstep of New England. Excluding the settlement at Jamestown, it was at Popham Beach where the first religious services of the Christian faith in New England was held. Here the first town meeting was held; here the first ship was built in America and here the first English grave was dug, says a writer in the New England Magazine.

The settlement at Popham Beach was made in August, 1607, a few months after the foundations of Jamestown were laid. The men who made this first New England settlement were



FORT POPHAM.

George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert, who arrived at the mouth of the Kennebec with 100 men and two vessels. The day after the landing work was begun digging entrenchments for what was afterward called Fort George. Work was also immediately begun building a vessel, and the Virginia, which these pioneers constructed, was the first ship built by white men in the new world. Fourteen months later the colony was abandoned.

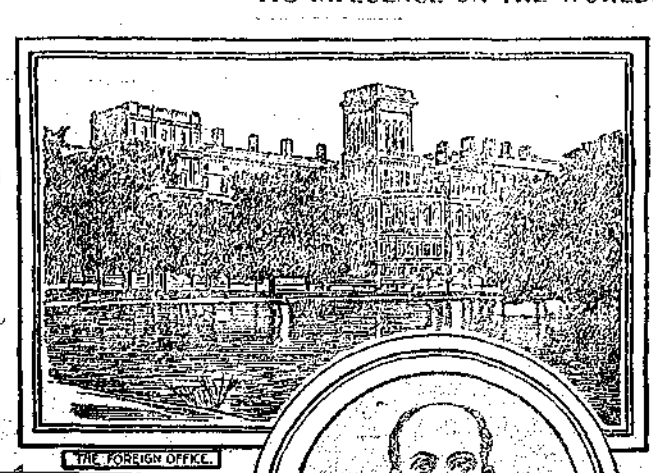
To-day Popham Beach for nine months of the year is a little sleepy hamlet of a score or more of families, but from June to September the place is a bustling summer colony. Near the site of ancient Fort George there is an old brick fort which was erected by the United States government in 1812. In 1801 the government began the construction of a granite fortification, to which the name Fort Popham was given. The work was never completed, however.

Had Forgotten His Excuse. Mrs. Guzzler (as Guzzler comes in unsteadily at 3 a. m.)—You have no excuse for coming home at this hour and in this condition.

"I had one, my dear, and it was a dandy, but I can't think what it was."—Philadelphia Record.

Talk is scarce during courtship, but the woman in the case more than makes up for it after marriage.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE WORLD.



THERE is one man in England whom all the world watches, for it is he who can keep still or let slip the dogs of war. He controls more than any other individual the foreign relations of one-quarter of the globe. This prominent and powerful individual, who plays such an important part in the great game of English politics, is known as "the Foreign Secretary." By virtue of his office he is the most powerful man in England, "the key man of the British Empire." He has, indeed, no throne—only a leather chair and a mahogany table in Downing street, but he has the best organized and equipped kingdom in the world. His legions are found in every quarter of the habitable globe.

No department of the British government is burdened with so much mechanical work as the Foreign Office. The birth of a prince, the marriage of a princess, the death of a monarch, the fall of a government, the outbreak of a revolution, the overthrow of a president, anything and everything important among royal personages or governments, comes to the Foreign Office. Even the giving of a medal for saving life at sea comes under its notice, and the Foreign Secretary must deal with all the complaints of harsh and unfair treatment of British subjects in foreign countries, and issue passports when required for travel by those owing allegiance to the throne. It is his duty to nominate all ambassadors and consuls and control the countless changes in. He is in touch more or less with 5,000 people.

The Foreign Secretaries from 1830 to the present time number twelve, and are as follows: Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Granville, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Lansdowne, the Earl of Kimberley, the Marquis of Lonsdale.

The present occupant of the office has a slight, dapper figure, and is always neatly and carefully groomed. Always serene, always sunny, with a rare, but very pleasing smile, he is the embodiment of repose and self-possession.

He is not weak, but, on the contrary, very tenacious of an opinion. Entirely indifferent to popular influence, he can be at times cruelly polite, and is an excellent example of "the iron hand in the velvet glove."

PEAT FOR FUEL.

Resumption of Work in the Low-Abandoned Bogs of New Jersey.

When one thinks of peat, as a natural consequence one turns to Ireland. In the Emerald Isle, peat fuel is staple, and "bog trotting" is an industry which flourishes extensively. In America, however, where there has not been need of peat, and where actually it is almost entirely unknown, it must, of course be ranked as a novelty. It will be news to many that peat bogs are worked in New Jersey, where operations have been especially active since the scarcity of coal and its consequent high price. It is not, however, being as yet cut for market. Those who own peat bogs are cutting the fuel for their own use and will be entirely independent of coal, either for heating or manufacturing purposes.

Peat is practically dead in embryo. It is composed of decaying vegetable matter which has become packed in a close mass of its own weight, aided by the weight of soil on top of it. It lies in restricted areas, in bogs, and when taken out holds much moisture. It left for centuries peat becomes coal. In appearance it is black, with now and then a streak of red, caused by the bark of some tree which has not entirely decayed.

It takes about three weeks to dry the peat properly. It is measured by the cord, instead of by weight, as coal is. The blocks become much broken before they are finally dried, but the peat burns, whether in large or small chunks. Peat is found in a number of States, and whenever discovered at a considerable distance from the coal fields is used somewhat extensively. Peat is cut extensively in Holland, North Germany, Scotland and Ireland, where, in many localities it forms the people's only fuel.

Conductor Was Witty. The street car conductor with a talent for repartee of the neat and polished order is rare, and none should be made of him when found. A dissatisfied passenger found one out in the neighborhood of Bronx park last week, when two women who had been trying to get to the zoological show complained of the difficulty they had had in eliciting any information about its whereabouts.

"Yes, madam," the dissatisfied man—a stranger to them—chimed in, "I can quite sympathize with you. The fact is, I don't believe these conductors know the difference between botanical garden and zoological."



DIGGING IN THE PEAT BOG.

They're deenied. When dried in the sun, peat becomes as hard as wood and much heavier. It ignites much more quickly than coal, burns freely and leaves little ash.

To cut peat properly requires a knack (few possess). It must be got out in long, narrow sections, in removing which a peculiar implement, called a slane, is necessary. The slane, or turf-slane, is made of two steel plates fastened together at right angles. Each plate is five inches broad and sixteen inches long, so that when used it secures a neat five inches square and about sixteen inches long is taken out.

In beginning the operation, the top layer of dirt is removed from the peat, then the digging is started. It is done in sections about three feet in width and as long as is desired. The peat in the Columbia meadows at Morris town is six feet in depth, and under it is a layer of blue clay. Three "terls," as they would be called in coal mining, are worked. That is, the turf-slane can be sunk down for three times its length before the peat is exhausted.

As fast as the oblong blocks of turf are taken out they are piled on a board and a horse draws them from the bog to high land, where they are laid in rows to dry. When partially dry the blocks are stacked up, so that the sun and wind may get at all sides and

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who exclaimed, when she heard a husband had gone crazy, "Well, he didn't have far to go?"

A man's wealth isn't known by the taxes he pays.

HOW SALMON LEAP FALLS.

Many of Them Make a Sheer Jump of Twenty Feet High.

There are pretty well authenticated records of salmon clearing a fall of more than twenty feet, but the conditions for such a feat must be unusual. We need to have immediately below the fall a good "take-off" of smooth, deep water and I think that we must have, further, a development, as that particular river of a family of salmon that by actual selection have become able to clear a fall of twenty feet. By that I mean that the weaker fish have been killed in their attempts, or have been unable to reach the spawning grounds for so many generations that only the best athletes have provided their fitness for survival.

At the second fall on the Washcoot River I have seen salmon hurled back repeatedly in their attempts to clear a sheer fall of not more than eight feet and have thought that it was due to the rapid water and unfavorable "take-off" just below the fall. In the Tennessee River the salmon manage to get over what is apparently a sheer fall of nearly sixty feet, but as they are not seen during the ascent, it is believed that they find water holes in the cliff behind the main sheet of water and that they spring from one another of these holes.

At the Big Sandy fall on the Olomona River, I have measured the leap fairly well, as the salmon chose a fall of about nine feet close to the east bank.

By trying knots three feet apart on my line and allowing it to hang over the fall at this point it is possible to make a very good estimate of the height of the leaps of various fish. I measured them for about two hours one day when the salmon were going up at the rate of four to the minute. Most of the salmon described a parabola, with a base of about ten feet. Two salmon leaped about fourteen feet, and one salmon leaped about sixteen feet. The latter fish had been thrown back two or three times from a shorter leap. I recognized him from a torn place on his nose that showed distinctly each time that he came up.

Salmon seem to be able to swim through a sheer fall of water if the water is solid, says the Field and Stream, but as scum or silt whitens from admixture of air the "fallside" is not sufficient. Close to the west bank of the first fall of the Eagle River one can see the salmon darting up through several feet of solid fall, but I have not been able to determine if they take a zigzag course like trout, because they do not appear in view until they suddenly pass close to the face of an observer who leans over a flat rock at the edge of the fall.

Helen Moon's Case.

New Providence, N. C., Oct. 13th.—The wonderful case of little 3-year-old Helen Moon continues to be the talk of the neighborhood and everyone is rejoicing with Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Moon, the happy father and mother.

It will be remembered that this sweet little girl was given up by the doctors with Dropsy. She was so far gone that her eyes were closed up and her body bloated all it was possible to get. After everything else had failed, Dr. J. H. Moon's Dropsy was used, and to the joy and surprise of everyone she commenced to improve.

This improvement resulted in complete good health and she continues to keep strong and well without the slightest symptom of the Dropsy left. The doctors are as much bewildered as anyone at the wonderful cure of this desperate case.

Quite a Lot of Chronos.

Belcher—What was the use in showing Smith through your art gallery? He couldn't appreciate your paintings.

Kulcher—Well, he seemed interested and surprised.

Belcher—Really, and what did he say?

Kulcher—"Good! what a lot of 'em you've got. You must 'a' bought an awful lot 'o' 'em in your time."—Philadelphia Press.

Theodore Roosevelt on "The Presidency."

Before his nomination for the Vice-Presidency Theodore Roosevelt wrote extensively for The Youth's Companion an article on "The Presidency." It will be published in the number for November 6, this being one of the remaining weekly issues of 1902 sent free from the time of subscription to every new subscriber \$100 at once sends \$1.75 for The Companion's 1903 volume. When this article on "The Presidency" was written no one could have foreseen or dreamed even that its author would so soon be called upon to take up the duties of the great office. For this reason alone what Mr. Roosevelt has to say possesses extraordinary interest, and will be eagerly awaited by persons of all shades of political opinion.

A twenty-eight-page prospect of the 1903 volume of The Youth's Companion and sample copies of the paper will be sent free to any address: THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

Evidently Used Up.

Mrs. Meadowland (early morning)—I guess that city gentleman who took to board for the summer isn't much used to traveling in the cars. He must 'a' been all fagged out when he got here yesterday, though he didn't say nothing about it.

Farmer Meadowland—He looked cheery and comfortable when he took to board for the summer, but he isn't much used to traveling in the cars. He must 'a' been all fagged out when he got here yesterday, though he didn't say nothing about it.

Mrs. Meadowland—Yes, but how it is most 4 o'clock and breakfast all ready, and he isn't waked up yet.—New York Weekly.

Too Late to Cure a Cold after Consumption.

Has fastened its deadly grip on the lungs. Take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup while yet there is time.

Unsuspecting Public.

"I have a diploma," said the college graduate, proudly.

"That's all right," replied the cynic. "nobody will ever know it if you keep it in your trunk."—Boston Post.

Pico's Cure for Consumption cured me of a tedious and persistent cough. Wm. H. Harrison, 227 W. 121st street, New York, March 25, 1901.

His Own Coin.

Lee Man—How much for this hat? Sheard Greenbaum—Don't know exactly. Just bring in your scales and we'll weigh it.—New York Weekly.

PUTNAM FAIRBANKS DYES color more goods, per package, than others.

Astoria, Ore., took its name from John Astor, the founder of the Pacific Fur Company. It was at first a fort and trading station.

Mrs. Astor's famous party also took its name from the great state of life-when, corn and rice.

